Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

SONNET.

O! open to that young and suffering heart,
Father of Mercies! that bright blessed ray
Of power to chase the fiends of care away,
And tenderer thoughts and sweeter hopes impart.
Unfold *Thyself*, all goodness as Thou art,
All excellence and beauty to his soul;
Be heaven's own softness in the tears that start,
And every sigh breathed in thy blest control.
O! raise him from the things of time and earth,
The hopes, and fears, and sorrows born of dust,
To the high glories of his heavenly birth,
And manly duties of his earthly trust;
Till doubt, and grief, and youthful anguish cease,
And Thou Thyself become "his strength and peace."

FRAGMENT.

ON THE HOPE OF HEAVEN.

Beautiful Hope! that like the lilly's light,
Silvering the waters ere they wind away—
Mak'st, as they glide, the waves of time all bright
With the pure reflex of diviner day!

Halcyon of Heaven! beneath thy wing, the dark
And stormy Future trembles into smiles;
And sweet winds breathe, to waft the mourner's bark
To fairer oceans, and to greener isles!

Oh, what were life, wert thou not near to throw
Thy radiant Iris o'er its clouds and tears—
To pour, upon this jarring world below,
The prophet music of elysian spheres?

* * * *

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

We recently stated the fact of the formation of a Society in England, denominated "The British and Foreign Unitarian Association," and composed of members of the "Unitarian Fund," and the "Unitarian Association." A correspondent has also called the attention of our readers, to the remarkable coincidence of the formation of this Society, in London, and also the formation, on the same day, of the "American Unitarian Association," in Boston.

We have lately received though the politeness of gentleman of this city, now travelling in Europe, a copy of the resolutions passed at the General Meeting, in London, (May 26, 1825,) when the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed. As it furnishes hints to those who are friendly to the objects and success of the American Unitarian Association, we give it to our readers entire.

At a General Meeting of the FRIENDS OF UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, held in London, on Thursday, the 26th of May, 1825,—T. Gibson in the chair—

Resolved, 1. That a general Society be formed—for the promotion of the principles of Unitarian Christianity at home and abroad.—the support of its worship,—the diffusion of biblical, theological, and literary knowledge on topics connected with it,—and the maintenance of the civil rights and interests of its professors.

2. The Society shall be denominated "The British and Foreign Unitarian Association."

3. It shall consist—of district Associations communicating with the central body, and sending representatives thereto,—of Congregations or Fellowship Funds communicating in like manner,—of individual Subscribers,—and of Honorary Members.

I. By District Associations are meant any Societies already formed or hereafter to be formed in the country, (or in London, if thought advisable,) whether of Individuals or Congregations, for whatever Unitarian object, and comprising more or less extent according to local convenience. They may have their own funds and particular class of objects to be determined by themselves; but uniting themselves to the Association to the extent of—appointing Two Deputies, (who will in that character become Members of the Association and of all its Committees,)—contributing not less than five pounds annually to the General Fund—appointing one of their officers, the regular official Correspondent with the central Committee—communicating yearly reports to the General Meeting of the state of Unitarianism within their respective limits—and generally, promoting the leading objects of the Association. Such District Associations to be styled according to their respective localities, "The [ ] District Association."

II. Congregations or Fellowship Funds (which may either not form part of any District Association, or which may in addition thereto be desirous of being more immediately connected with the Central Association, and of contributing directly to its Funds, (may unite with, and send two representative Members to the General Public Meetings of, the Association;—such Congregations either to make an annual contribution to the General Fund of not less than three pounds, or a collection at least once in *three* years for its benefit. The officiating Ministers of such Societies to be considered, during their continuance as such, Honorary Members of the Association.

III. The qualification of individual Members for voting and holding offices shall be an annual subscription of not less than one guinea, or a life donation of not less than ten guineas.

4. The Association shall pursue its general objects in such mode and under such divisions, as shall from time to time appear most advisable, and shall be directed at its General Meetings.

5. Until otherwise resolved, the following shall be considered as the leading division of its objects:—

I. The promotion of Unitarian worship in Great Britain, by assisting poor congregations, and sending out or giving assistance to Missionary Preachers.

II. The publication and distribution of books and tracts, controversial and practical,—principally in a cheap and popular form.

III. The pursuits of the two last-mentioned objects (as opportunity and the means of the Association may afford) in foreign countries, and the maintenance, in the mean time of correspondence and general co-operation.

IV. The protection and extension of the civil rights of Unitarians.

6. For the purpose of preserving the distinct prosecution of each of the above objects and for the maintenance of the funds and property that may be, or have been, invested, bequeathed or contributed for any of those objects specifically, or to or for any of the Societies which may unite themselves to this Association, and for the purpose also of enabling individuals, who are so disposed, to appropriate their subscriptions to any one of those objects in preference to another, separate funds and accounts shall be opened and kept for each, besides the General Fund or account of the Association, which *separate* funds shall be respectively called—

I. The Congregational and Missionary Fund [representing, uniting, and preserving the Society called "The Unitarian Fund," and as such appropriating and giving validity to all Donations and Bequests to such Society.]

II. The Book and Tract Fund.

III. The Foreign Fund.

IV. The Civil Right Fund.

7. Each Member of the Association shall be at liberty either to subscribe to the *General* Fund of the Association, or to appropriate his subscription or donation to any of the particular funds above designated, or to apportion it among them or any of them.

8. The *General Fund* of Subscriptions and Donations, not specifically appropriated by the Donors thereof, shall be divisible and applicable among the several objects of the Association, under the direction of its Committee.

9. It shall be competent to the Association to receive and merge into itself any one or more of the Societies at present established, for the promotion of any particular branch of its objects, together with the existing list of subscribers, stock, and property of any such Society; and in such event such stock and property shall be appropriated to the *particular fund* to which the same shall apply, and be preserved therewith, distinct from the *General Fund* of the Association.

10. All persons who shall have made Donations to any of the Societies so merged in this Association, to the amount altogether of ten guineas, or who shall increase their Donation to that amount, shall be considered as Life Subscribers of the Union.

11. All Members of the Association, and all District and Congregational Societies united therewith, shall be entitled to recommend cases to the attention and assistance of the Central Committee.

12. A house or other appropriate office in London shall as soon as convenient, be taken for the Committee Meetings, and for the permanent carrying on of the business of the Association, at which one of its officers may, if thought advisable, constantly reside or attend.

At a general Whitsuntide Meeting, to be held as hereafter provided, a Central Committee, consisting of fifteen persons, Members of the Association, shall be chosen to transact its general business for the ensuing year, of whom five, viz. those five who shall have given the least attendance at the meetings during the year, shall be ineligible for one year. In cases of equal number of attendances, the decision as to ineligibility to be by lot.

14. In every Committee, to be appointed as abovementioned, there shall be at least two Members who have not been on the committee for five years preceding.

15. A Treasurer of the Funds of the Association shall also be chosen at the Annual General Meeting, and also an under Treasurer, if thought necessary.

16. A Secretary shall also be chosen at such Annual Meeting, for the general business and objects of the Association, with the exception of the foreign business; and for the conduct of the business of the foreign department, a Secretary shall be chosen at the Annual Meeting, to be entitled the Foreign Secretary. A Solicitor shall be also chosen at the Yearly Meeting to attend to any legal business of the Association.

17. Such Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, Secretaries, and Solicitor, shall form part of the Committee, by virtue of their offices.

18. An Under-Secretary shall be yearly appointed for the management and conduct of the ordinary business of the Association, under the direction of the Secretaries;—such appointment to be made by the Committee, with such salary or other allowance, or remuneration, out of the funds of the Association, as shall from time to time be deemed proper and be agreed upon.

19. The Committee shall appoint such Sub-committees for the separate conduct of the different branches of the business of the Association, as may appear to them necessary and proper; and attendances on such Sub-committee Meetings shall be reckoned as attendances on the General Committee.

20. Three Auditors shall also be chosen at the Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of auditing the Treasurer's accounts, one of whom shall not have been Auditor for three years preceding.

21. A General Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in Whitsunweek, and shall occupy and be apportioned among three or more successive days, as the exigency of the business shall require.

22. On the first of such days, viz. the Tuesday, a Meeting shall be held of the Central Committee, attended by the Deputies of the District Associations—at which Meeting the Reports of such District Associations shall be received—the Committee's General Report and any Sub-Committee's Reports that may be thought expedient, agreed upon—the Accounts audited—any subjects to be brought before the Public Meeting considered,—and all other general business of that nature transacted. On the Wednesday, the General Public Meeting of the Members of the Association (comprising the individual Subscribers, Deputies of District Associations, Representatives of Congregations, and Honorary Members) shall be held for receiving the Report or Reports, transacting the general business of the Association, electing its Officers, &c. On the evening of Wednesday and on the morning of Thursday, Sermons may be preached before the Association, by Ministers previously appointed by the Committee, and public collections made in aid of the Funds.

23. Ministers preaching the Sermons at the General Meetings shall thenceforth be considered Honorary Members of the Association.

24. No sermon so preached before the Society shall be printed at the expense of the Association, except upon the application of the Committee, on a vote at a subsequent meeting.

25. The Annual Report or Reports of the Committee shall be printed every year, upon or immediately after the Annual Meeting, and forwarded to the District Associations for general circulation.

26. Every Annual Meeting shall be held in London, unless circumstances should at any time render it advisable, in the discretion of a General Meeting, to hold any such Annual Meeting in some other principal city or town of England.

27. The Committee shall have power at any time to call a General Meeting of the Association, in their discretion. Any twelve Members shall have the same power, by requisition, in writing, to the Secretary.

28. The Committee shall appoint Under-Treasurers and Corresponding Agents in such places as shall appear expedient, for the promotion and regular transmission of subscriptions and information.

28. For the regulation of the Book and Tract department, particular rules shall be framed and submitted by the first year's Committee to the next General Meeting for its approval; which rules shall provide on what recommendation and on what sanction and vote Books and Tracts shall be published or provided by the Association—on what terms and in what mode they shall be supplied to District Associations and individual members—in what manner they shall be printed—and to what extent gratuitously circulated.

30. The Committee shall have power to appoint and admit Honorary Members, in their discretion.

31. All Subscriptions shall be paid in advance and considered as falling due on the first day of January in every year.

32. No addition to or alteration in the Rules of the Association shall be made, except at a General Meeting, and after notice of the intended motion of the Committee at one of its meetings preceding.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF BONAPARTE.

ISLINGTON, August 27, 1825.

Sir, Having sent you a paper at the commencement of the year, on the *Infidelity*, or rather *Scepticism* of *Lord Byron*, which I have understood was acceptable to your readers, I am tempted to communicate what I have ascertained concerning the *religious opinions of Napoleon Bonaparte*. He was the most extraordinary character of the age. Any thing respecting such a man, especially on the important subject of religion, must be gratifying to the curiosity.

Dr O'Meara, in his interesting work, "A voice from St Helena," has several paragraphs on the subject. But I shall draw my information from a more recent source—"The Last Days of the Emperor Napoleon, by Dr F. Antommarchi, his Physcian." This gentleman attended him after Dr O'Meara had left him, was with him in his last illness, and witnessed his dissolution. He went over to him from Italy, and has returned with a pension, for his attendance on the illustrious exile, whose sufferings he mitigated, whilst his work may be pronounced a monumental tribute of regard to his memory.

The paragraphs I shall transcribe shall be taken chronologically. Napoleon died May 5th, 1821. He had been long ill, of a liver complaint, brought on by the climate of St Helena, which allows few of its inhabitants to exceed forty years of age, and is awfully fatal to visitants from any country.

Dr Antommarchi, on his arrival at St Helena, found Bonaparte (about nine months previous to his dissolution) much worse for want of exercise, and forced him into his garden. "One day," says Dr A., "as Bonaparte was arranging a bed of French beans, he perceived some small roots, and began a dissertation on the phenomena of vegetation. He analyzed and descanted upon them with his usual sagacity, drawing from them the conclusion of the Supreme Being, who presides over the wonders of nature! "'You do not believe in that, Doctor—you physicians are above those weaknesses. Tell me, you who are so well acquainted with the human frame, who have searched in all its turnings and windings; have you ever met with the *soul* under your scalpel? In what organ?' I hesitated to answer. 'Come, be sincere; there is not a physician that believes in God, is there?' 'No, Sire, they are seduced by Mathematicians.' 'How so? Mathematicians are generally religious. However, your recrimination reminds me of a singular expression used by one of them. I was conversing with L. and congratulating him upon a new work he had just published. I asked him how it happened that the name of God, so often used in the works of Lagrange, had never once occurred in his.' 'It is' answered he, 'because I have not found it necessary to have recourse to that *hypothesis*!'"

Thus it appears that Bonaparte had an ill opinion of the creed of medical men. Few of them, indeed, are Atheists, but more Deists, though many have written excellent treatises in behalf of revealed religion. Of this fact Cheyne and various others might be adduced. The avocations of the faculty are against their attendance on public worship, and hence their low repute for any sort of piety.

What Bonaparte thought of the providence of God does not exactly appear; but he often refers to his destiny; and of human life he imagined that a limit was assigned to it, beyond which it could not be protracted. His physicians one day proposed medicine, to which he had an insuperable aversion, he replied, 'Doctor, no physicing. We are, as I have often already told you, a machine made to live. We are organized for that purpose, and such is our nature. Do not counteract the living principle. Let it alone; leave it the liberty to defend itself; it will do better than your drugs! Our body is a watch that is intended to go a given time. The watchmaker cannot open it, and must, in handling it, grope his way blindfold and at random. For once that he assists and relieves it, by dint of tormenting it with his crooked instruments, he injures it ten times, and at last destroys it!"

Not following the advice of his physician, either as to medicine or exercise in that dreadful climate, the Emperor became worse and worse. On March 19, 1820, he addressed Dr A. in the following affecting manner; "Doctor, what a delightful thing rest is!—The bed has become for me a place of luxury. I would not exchange it for all the thrones in the world. What an alteration—how *fallen* am I! I, whose activity was boundless, whose mind never slumbered, am now plunged into a lethargic stupor, and must make an effort to raise my eyelids! I sometimes dictated upon different subjects to four or five secretaries who wrote words as fast as they could be uttered; but then I was Napoleon; but now I am no longer any thing; my strength and my faculties forsake me. I do not live, I merely exist!"

His sister Eliza dying at this time, he was much dejected, and began to think seriously of his own latter end. His remarks are too striking to be omitted on this occasion. "The Emperor rose, leant upon my arm, looking stedfastly at me, said, 'You see, Doctor, Eliza has just shown us the way. *Death*, which seemed to overlook *my* family, now begins to strike it; *my* turn cannot be far distant—what think you?' 'Your Majesty is not yet near the term of your existence; you are still destined for some glorious enterprise!' Ah! Doctor, you are young, full of health; but I—I have no longer any strength, activity or energy left. I am no longer Napoleon. You endeavor in vain to revive hope, to recall life on the point of escaping. Your care is without avail against *fate*; its decrees are immutable, its decisions without appeal. The first person of our family who will follow Eliza to the grave is that great Napoleon who here drags on a miserable existence, who sinks under its weight, but who, however, still keeps Europe in a state of alarm! It is thus, Doctor, that I consider my present situation. Young as you are, you have a long career before you, but for *me*, all is over; and I repeat, that my days must soon end on this miserable rock!",

On the 19th of April, 1821, the Emp. rallied, after a severe paroxysm of suffering; when Dr A. tells us, "The Emperor rose at two P. M., and seated himself in his arm chair; he was in good spirits, finding himself better than usual, and asked to be read to. Seeing that General Montholon rejoiced in that amelioration of health, and that I also, without being able to assign any cause for it, as I did not entertain any more hope than before, gave way to the same feeling; he looked at us with a placid smile, and said, "My friends, you are not mistaken; I am better to-day; but I feel nevertheless that my *end* is approaching; After my death every one of you will have the consolation of returning to Europe, some of you will see their relations again, others their friends, and I shall join my brave companions in *the Elysian fields*! Yes," added he raising his voice, "Kleber, Dessaix, Bessieres, Duroc, Ney, Murat, Massena and Berthier, will all come to meet me; they will speak to me of what we have done together, and I will relate to them the last events of my life! On seeing me again they will all become once more mad with enthusiasm and glory, and we will talk of our wars with the Scipios, Hannibal, Cæsar, Frederic! There will be pleasure in that, unless," adding he, laughing, "it would create an alarm in the *next world* to see so many warriors assembled together!" This sally of the imagination was, no doubt, suggested by the recollection of a fine passage in the sixth book of Virgil, where the poet thus delineates a similar congress of warriors in the Elysian fields;

Here Teucer's ancient race the Prince surveys,
The race of heroes born in happier days;
Ilus, Assaracus, in arms revered,
And Troy's great founder, Dardanus, appear'd;
Before him stalked the tall majestic train,
And pitch'd their idle lances on the plain;
Their arms and airy chariots he beheld;
The steeds, unharness'd, grazed the flowery field.
Those pleasing cares the heroes felt alive,
For chariots, steeds and arms in death survive!
Others beneath a laurell'd grove were laid,
And joyful feasted in the fragrant shade!

However, this seems to be the last effort of Napoleon to affect pleasantry in his deplorable condition.—

Concluded on last page.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1825.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF BONAPARTE.

An article with this title appeared in the Monthly Repository for September. As it contains a brief history of the last days of this extraordinary man, it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. It should not be inferred, however, that we approve of the manner in which this bloodthirsty and unprincipled man is spoken of, in all instances, by this writer. For example, he is called "this truly great man." Now we do not think Bonaparte entitled to this appellation. He was undoubtedly a great man, but not a *truly* great man. He was a man of wonderful intellectual energy and power. But much of his reputation for greatness has arisen from acts, which a man of *true* greatness, is forbidden to perform by the very principles and energy which constitute his greatness. The truly great man is he who subjects his passions and appetites, his pride, his ambition, his thirst for distinction and glory to the discipline of the principles of reason, humanity and duty. Who, in a word, possesses a moral energy, which, in despite of strong temptations and high provocations, enables him to bring the bodily appetites, and worldly affections and passions into subjection to the *soul*, to the dictates of moral and religious principle, and amid injuries and wrongs, to do acts of kindness to his deluded and persecuting fellow man. This is to conquer ourselves, and this is true greatness. An illustrious example of this greatness has been given us by the great Master of Christians, and without something of the spirit which constituted his greatness, there is no real sublimity of character.

If military renown be true glory (and this is the sense, perhaps, in which the term is most often used) then Bonaparte acquired more glory than other monarchs. But it certainly is an error to speak of him as having acquired true glory.

Bonaparte was not, indeed, a persecutor, and for this let him have all the credit he deserves, and no more. His motives in this particular, come not within our jurisdiction. We can judge only of acts. But we have no reason to believe that he refrained from interferences in religion from a regard to any man's rights. Expediency and utility were the questions with him. He who hesitated not to sacrifice millions of lives on the altar of his ambition, is not the man who would suffer the *religious rights* of individuals or of the community to stand as an obstacle to the accomplishment of his plans. Let us not then blind ourselves to the awful iniquity of his character, by attributing his abstinance from persecution to his regard to *right* and *duty*, when every thing else in his character would justify us in attributing it to "political expediency" and "reasons of state." If these were not his motives, then this lenity was indeed his redeeming quality. Whether they were or not, must be determined by another tribunal.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

An article lately appeared in the Worcester Spy, relating to the Massachusetts State Prison, in which information was requested respecting certain reports which were abroad, in which it was intimated that great abuses were practised there. It appears that the subject has lately been taken up by a writer in the Boston Patriot, who has furnished, it is believed, very faithfully, all the information requested. This information, it seems to us, is adapted, if properly considered, very much to shake the confidence of the community in the utility and correctness of the whole system of discipline in the prison. We allude here, entirely to the *construction of the prison*, and to the general *system of discipline*, and not to the officers of the prison, or to the faithfulness with which the present system has been carried into execution. The following statement of facts is from the article in the Patriot, to which we have just alluded.

"On Monday, the 24th of October last, the Director for the week, *upon his own responsibility*, ordered the prison, its appurtenances and the persons of the convicts to be effectually searched. It was accordingly done at an early hour in the morning, in presence of the Director, the Warden and the Keeper. The result was a discovery of some packs of cards, about twenty five dollars of good bank bills, and ten dollars of counterfeit. On the day or the second day after this search, the Warden went to Maine, for the purpose of procuring rough stone for the use of the prison. In consequence of his absence, the same director daily visited the prison during the week, officially, in the course of which visits, he discovered and obtained fourteen or fifteen plates or dies, for the fraudulent alteration of bank bills, and a bunch of false keys, which had been concealed for some time among the convicts. He subsequently discovered another set of plates or dies; and by this last capture, the prison is believed to have been purged of such dangerous contrivances. It would be needless to detail the manner of effecting these discoveries. It is sufficient to say the means used were successful.*

"Secondly, the credit of detecting the officer of the prison who had furnished the convicts with materials for extracting the ink from bank bills, preparatory to their fraudulent alteration, is due to the perseverance of Mr Director Soley. Unfortunately for the cause of public justice, this delinquent escaped before a warrant could be served upon him. This faithless officer, who had till then sustained a fair character, had probably aided in the introduction of cards and spirituous liquors into the prison, though such articles may have been occasionally introduced over the walls of the yard, in the night, by some discharged prisoner. In fact, during the week in which the first set of plates was discovered, several bladders filled with rum were found in the yard, which had, doubtless, been let down over the walls. On this discovery an order was issued to the keeper by the director for that week, for a strict search of the yard, particularly at the foot of the walls, every morning before the unlocking of the dormitories. This order was approved by the whole board of Directors, and has been and will be rigidly enforced.

"Thirdly, immediately after the detection of the subordinate officer alluded to, the Directors were in almost continual consultation upon the state of the prison. They went through a laborious examination of every officer, from the Keeper to the probationary Watchmen, and took every measure which seemed expedient to promote the order and interests of the institution.

"In consequence of the rumors in circulation, the Governor made a communication to the board of Directors, which received their immediate attention, and to which they made an immediate and doubtless a satisfactory answer."

We are told at the conclusion of the article from which we have here given extracts that the institution was never in a more orderly and flourishing condition than it is at present, and that the revenue from it to the state, during the present year would not be less than ten thousand dollars.

That the present officers are faithful in the discharge of their very difficult duty, and that the affairs of the prison are as well conducted as it can be hoped they will be, on the present system, we are not disposed to doubt; but that the present system is a good one, or one which is even for another year to be tolerated, we cannot for one moment admit.

The professed object of the institution is not only the restraint but the reformation of the convict. That it is now and ever will be on its present plan a school of the highest corruption and depravity, no person who has attended much to the subject of *prison discipline*, and who knows much of human nature, can for a moment doubt.

This subject is one of great practical importance, and we hope will be deliberately, dispassionately and fully discussed in our public journals during the approaching session of our Legislature. It was our intention to have submitted some further thoughts on the subject to day, but the necessity of putting our paper immediately to press forbids it.

* We considered it but an act of justice to ascertain to whose vigilance the public is indebted for the discovery of the plates, keys, &c. &c. and on inquiry, learn that William C. Jarvis, Esq. was Director for the week.

LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

The anniversary of the landing of the Fathers, must be recollected with deep interest by every son of the pilgrims, and especially by those whose characters show that they value the principles and revere the virtues which led them to these inhospitable shores.

The following notice of the anniversary, and the accompanying poetical articles, appeared in the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 22d inst.

This *two hundred and fifth* anniversary of the Landing of the Plymouth Pilgrims, passes without any public celebration; it will be met, however, with many grateful recollections.

"The pilgrim exile—sainted name!
The hill whose icy brow
Rejoic'd when he came, in the morning's flame,
In the morning's flame burns now.
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night,
On the hill-side and the sea,
Still lies where he laid his houseless head;
But the Pilgrim—where is he?"

The poetic effusions of *Pierpont* and *Flint* we are pleased to find, have touched responsive chords in *Father land*.

FOR THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following poem is by Mrs Hemans. It has not, I believe, been before published.* It is on the twenty second of December, that these glowing lines should be given to the world. They will find, we trust, an echo in the breast of every true descendant of the Pilgrims; and will, this day, cause the tears to start to many eyes; and give her name a place in many hearts. She has laid our community under a common obligation of gratitude. Every one must feel the sublimity and truth with which she has conceived the scene; and the inspiration of that deep and holy strain of sentiment, which sounds forth like the pealing of an organ.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky,
Their giant branches toss'd,

And the heavy night hung dark,
The hill and waters o'er,
When a Band of Exiles moor'd their bark,
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the Conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of Fame;

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear;—
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom,
With their hymns of lofty cheer!

Amidst the storm they sang;
And the stars heard, and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the Anthem of the Free!

The ocean Eagle soar'd
From his nest by the white waves' foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roar'd—
This was their welcome home!

There were men with hoary hair,
Amidst that Pilgrim band—
Why had they come to wither *there*,
Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely high;
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
They sought for Faith's pure shrine!

Aye! call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstain'd what there they found,
Freedom to worship God!

* Our correspondent is in an error in supposing that this beautiful poem has not been published. It is published, probably since the receipt of the manuscript copy by him, in the last number of the London New Monthly Magazine with this motto:

"Their dauntless hearts no meteor led
In terror o'er the ocean;
From fortune and from fame they fled
To heaven and its devotion."

An American Poet.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, will be holden on Monday evening next. The public services will be held in the Old South Church, to commence at 7 o'clock. A prayer will be offered by the Rev. Mr Wayland, and an Address will then be delivered by Mr —— Ladd, of Portsmouth N. H.

We are happy to find, that in proportion as the public become better acquainted with the spirit and objects of this Society, the unfavourable sentiments which have been entertained in relation to it, are gradually removed. To enlighten the public mind on the subject of the enormous cruelties and sufferings resulting from war, and to evince the importance and the feasibility of settling national differences by a national arbitration or court, is the great object of the Society. That it is not an utopian or hopeless plan, every year's experience strengthens the belief.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

We have given on our first page, a long article in relation to the "British and Foreign Unitarian Association." Some of the details may not, perhaps be interesting to all our readers. They may furnish, however, some valuable hints to those who are disposed to encourage the formation of associations auxiliary to the American Unitarian Association. It was in reference to this circumstance that we were induced to copy so largely from the article furnished us on the subject.

The following remarks from the New York Christian Inquirer will be read, we trust, with interest and profit.

Mr Bates,

A writer under the signature of Verus having in the American of Tuesday evening, 6th inst. made some remarks on the address at the laying of the corner stone of the new Unitarian church printed in that paper, and the editors having closed their columns to a reply, I must beg the favor of you to publish a short notice of his statements, rather, indeed, because some notice will be expected than because it is needed.

If I understand the reasoning of Verus, it may be reduced to these two arguments. 1. That the Unitarian's creed is not a *christian* creed, because the nature of Christ is left in it as an "*unknown*," while Trinitarians affirm that his nature is divine. 2. That the creed of a Unitarian is defective in another respect, because, although it admits Christ to be the Son of God, it does not define the sense in which he is such, while Trinitarians say with the Apostle's creed that he was *the only Son of God conceived by the Holy Ghost*.

In reply to the first I would observe, that I am yet to learn what connexion there exists between the metaphysical nature of Christ, and the *truth and authority of his religion*. The religion of Moses was as true and binding to the Jews as if his nature had been divine or angelic. Whether God spake to man in his own person, or sends an angel, or utters his will by the mouth of a prophet, who proves his commission to be from God by miracles, what is thus spoken is of the same authority, and in each case it is absolute—supreme. The religion of Christ may thus be true and binding, whether, as to his nature he was God, angel or man, or indeed, though his nature were unknown. There are many who are unable to satisfy themselves whether Christ were God or Angel—they are in a state of suspense. The nature of Christ is "*an unknown*" to them; but they do not therefore doubt the truth of the religion, nor is its authority over them weakened. They are good christians as any.

But, that the nature of Christ, is to Unitarians "an unknown," besides having nothing to do with the question at issue, is an untrue assertion of Verus.—They have, it is believed, as distinct and definite conceptions of the nature of Christ, as Trinitarians, as he would have known, had he informed himself as to their belief. Arians, for example, believe that his nature was angelic, it is not, therefore, "an unknown" to them; and the Humanitarians, constituting the other division of Unitarians, believe that his nature was human, it is not, therefore, "an unknown" to them. So that on Verus' own principle, the creed of the Unitarians is a good and christian creed.

Verus says—the tenet, *that the nature of Christ is Divine*, is a perfect, affirmative proposition—nothing remaining to be supplied, whereas, the negative suggests certain queries, &c.

So the tenet of Unitarians, that the nature of Christ is angelic or human, merely, is a perfect, affirmative proposition, nothing remaining to be supplied, whereas, the negative of it, obviously suggests many queries, &c.

With regard to the second argument of Verus, a few words will suffice.

He says that the Unitarian creed, as contained in the address, is defective, because it does not define in in what sense, it holds Christ to be the Son of God. I will now define it, by saying, that we use the phrase, "*Son of God*," as synonymous with *Messiah*, according to its meaning as used by the Jews, and the disciples at the time of our Saviour. Peter's confession defines it, "Thou art the Christ the Son of God." But I do not feel myself obliged to define it in order to prove my creed to be a christian one; to believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, was enough to procure the eunuch christian baptism from an Apostle, and that creed is a chrisitan one that is expressed in the same words. They who use such language as *God the Son*, for which no warrant is to be found in Scripture, may, with more justice be charged with holding an unchristian creed.

The reference of Verus to the Apostle's creed, in support of his position, is unhappy, for it says no more than the address might have said with consistency with the Unitarian belief. The Apostle's creed, is a good Unitarian one. I said in the address, that we believe Jesus to be the Son of Good. Verus complains, that it is not said in that sense Son. But neither does the Apostle's creed, to which he refers, say any more definitely, in *what sense Son*; it only adds what a great proportion of Unitarians will add Also, "*his only begotten Son, Our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary.*"—All Unitarians who receive as genuine the two first chapters of Matthew and of Luke (and with a few exceptions all do,) also believe that Jesus Christ was the only Son of God, conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary. But what the miraculous conception has to do with the divine nature of Jesus, I know not. And surely Verus must be aware that no respectable controversialist on his own side ever resorted to the miraculous conception, for a proof of the Deity of Christ.

I have thus done more than could reasonably be demanded—replied to an anonymous attack, under my own name. I would merely observe before concluding, that I shall not feel myself called upon to reply to any communication of a religious or controversial character in the daily newspapers. The vehicle is an improper one. But through any proper medium I trust I shall never be backward to defend my own opinions or to expose what I belive to be the corruptions of Christianity.

Mr Kean. This actor came to the city on Tuesday, and in Wednesday's Centinel published a very humble apology for himself, to the citizens. It was advertised in the papers of the day that he would appear in the character of Richard, on Wednesday evening.

An attempt was made to commence the play, at the usual hour. But there was so much noise and disturbance that nothing could be heard. Mr Kean, and two or three of the managers attempted to address the house, but no audience was given, and they were pelted with missiles from the different parts of the house. Mr Kean at length left the house, and an attempt was made to conduct the play without him. Nothing however was heard, and the play soon ceased. In the mean time the people assembled without, forced their way into the house, and a general scene of confusion ensued.

The house was defended a long time by those within, but the windows and doors were at length demolished, and by about 11 o'clock the house was open for the unresticted entrance of those who were prompted by curiosity, or any other motives to enter.

All attempts of the police officers to quell the mob were unavailing.

Mr Kean left town, we understand, early on the following morning.

Whilst we deeply regret the lawless conduct of the mob in violently entering and mutilating the building, we feel constrained to say, in relation to Mr Kean, that, with men of correct moral feelings it cannot be esteemed a subject of regret that this corrupt and degraded man, after having been publicly exposed as a shameless adulterer in his own country, and driven, as it were from society by the force of public sentiment, —should not be allowed to insult and dishonor our city by showing himself publicly among us.

We say also, without any reference to the question of the moral or immoral influence of the stage generally,—that it is a subject of surprise that the managers of the theatre should not have had more regard, not only to the feelings of our good citizens, but to the reputation of the city, and to the character of the Boston stage, than to invite a man of so notoriously infamous character, to take part in their exhibitions.

Original Communications.

Mr Reed,

In a late paper, you published an extract from the Recorder & Telegraph respecting the venerable Dr Dana, of Ipswich, who lately preached a sermon on the 60th anniversary of his ordination. The passage states, "He is believed to be the only minister in this Commonwealth, who has sustained that office, for so long a time." Had the expression been the only minister *now living* it would have been correct.

But that there have been ministers in this Commonwealth, who have sustained the pastoral office, for a longer time, may appear from the following cursory extracts from the minutes relating to Cambridge graduates alone.

Grad. 1684, Nehemiah Walter, Roxbury, Ord. 17 Oct. 1688, Died 17 Sept. 1750, Age 87, Min. 62.

Grad. 1712, Nathaniel Appleton, D. D. Cambridge, Ord. 9 Oct. 1717, Died 9 Feb. 1784, Age 90, Min. 66.

Grad. 1713, Stephen Williams, D. D. Longmeadow, Ord. 17 Oct. 1716, Died 10 June 1782, Age 90, Min. 66.

Grad. 1714, Ebenezer Gay, D. D. Hingham, Ord. 11 June, 1718, Died 18 March 1787, Age, 91, Min. 69.

Grad. 1717, Daniel Perkins, Bridgewater, Ord. 4 Oct. 1721, Died 29 Sept. 1782, Age 86, Min. 61.

Grad. 1720, Thomas Smith, Portland, Ord. 8 March 1727, Died 23 May, 1795, Age 94, Min. 68.

Grad. —— John Angier, Bridgewater, Ord. 28 Oct. 1724, Died 14 April 1787, Age. 86, Min. 62.

Grad. 1721, Nathan Bucknam, Medway, Ord. 23 Dec. 1724, Died 6 Feb. 1795, Age 92, Min. 70.

Grad. 1724, William Balch, Bradford, Ord. —— 1728, Died 12 Jan. 1792, Age 88, Min. 63.
Grad. 1735, Ivory Hovey, Plymouth, Ord. 29 Oct. 1740, Died 4 Nov. 1803, Age 89, Min. 63.
Grad. 1736, John Porter, Bridgewater, Ord. 15 Oct. 1740, Died 12 March 1802, Age 87, Min. 61.
Grad. 1745, Nehemiah Porter, Ashfield, Ord. 3 Jan. 1750, Died 29 Feb. 1820, Age 100, Min. 70
Grad. 1760, Henry Cumings, D. D. Billerica, Ord. 26 Jan. 1763, Died 6 Sept. 1823, Age 81 Min. 61.

In the above list I have aimed to state the nearest year, in round numbers.

Of the Rev. Nehemiah Walter, father of the Rev. Nathaniel Walter, of Roxbury, and grandfather of the late Dr William Walter, of Christ Church, Boston, you may see some account in the Christian Register of 5 February last. The period of his ministry added to that of his colleague, the apostle Eliot, extended to 120 years.

Of Dr Appleton an interesting account may be found in the History of Cambridge, by Dr Holmes, contained in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. VII. p. 59. In this it is said, "His public usefulness, though diminished, for a few of his last years, by the infirmities of age, did not entirely cease, but with his life." The Rev. Timothy Hilliard was installed his colleague, but the October before his decease.

Of the Rev. Dr Stephen Williams a particular notice may be found in a highly valuable historical discourse, by the Rev. William B. Sprague, of West Springfield, delivered on the day of the annual thanksgiving, 1824, and published at the beginning of the present year, at p. 84. Dr Williams had no colleague to the time of his decease.

A sketch of the character of Dr Gay was given by Dr Shute at his interment. A particular account of him was also published in the Massachusetts Gazette, of 30 March, 1787. He officiated, without interruption to the time of his death. He was in the constant habit of moderate exercise to the period of his dissolution. He expired, on Lord's day morning, while preparing for the services of the Sanctuary.

Particulars of the Rev. Daniel Perkins, the Rev. John Angier, and the Rev. John Porter, ministers of Bridgewater, may be ascertained by consulting the description of Bridgewater, by the Hon. Nahum Mitchell, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the Historical Collections, Vol. VII. second series.

After the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland, had been settled 37 years, he had for his colleage the Rev. Samuel Deane.

The Rev. Nathan Bucknam, of Medway, was in the ministry 64 years, before the settlement of his colleague, the Rev. Benjamin Green. A minute account of this venerable divine may be found in a century sermon, delivered at Medway, by the Rev. Luther Wright.

Of the Rev. William Balch some account may be found in the historical discourse of the Rev. Gardner B. Perry, of Bradford.

In the Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine a biography of the Rev. Ivory Hovey is published, in which it appears, "that he was able to continue his public ministrations till a few days before his death. For sixty-five years, he kept a journal, which, closely written, amounts to the astonishing number of seven thousand octavo pages!"

The Rev. Nehemiah Porter was first settled in Chebacco parish, Ipswich. At the installation of his colleague, the Rev. Thomas Shepard, 16 June 1819, he walked with a firm step into the pulpit, and gave the charge, though he was two months more than 99 years of age. It is said that he began to prepare a century discourse, which he was prevented from finishing by his death, which took place when he lacked but forty four days of one hundred years!

A satisfactory account of the Rev. Dr Cumings may be obtained from the sermon preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Wilkes Allen, of Chelmsford. *H*

THE MINT.

In 1792 a law was passed by Congress for the "establishing of a mint and the regulation of the coins of the United States." The following is a list of the gold, silver and copper coins, authorised by this law to be issued from the mint.

Gold.
1. Eagle of the value of $ 10.
2. Half Eagle " 5.
3. Quarter Eagle " 2 1-2.

Silver.
4. Doll. value of the Span. mill. Doll.
5. Half Dollar " half the Doll.
6. Quarter Doll.—one fourth the Doll.
7. Dime one tenth the Doll.
8. Half Dime—one twentieth the Doll.

Copper
9. Cent - one hundredth the Doll.
10. Half Cent - one half the Cent.

Coins of all the above denominations have been made and circulated. The number of quarter eagles that have been made, must, however be very small, as scarcely one is to be met with in circulation, and the monied institutions of the country have but few, if any in their vaults. The dollar is rarely to be met with, and as for half dimes, it would be scarcely known that such a coin was ever issued from the mint, if one might be allowed to judge from their circulation. The banks would find this little coin very convenient in making change. And if instead of crowding their vaults with copper coin, they would order half dimes it would be a saving to them in the transportation, to say nothing about the time occupied every day in counting cents. LYDUS.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died in Jackson, Me, Mrs Phebe Abbot, wife of Ezra Abbot, Esq. and youngest daughter of the late Abiel Abbot, Esq. Wilton, N. H. aged 37. She was naturally and habitually active in body and mind; her time was well improved; her intellectual acquisitions were highly commendable; her mind was early and deeply imbued with moral and religious principles, which uniformly governed her heart and conduct through life. She was useful several summers in teaching the young and sunday schools. Possessed of great vivacity and cheerfulness, she was void of levity and vanity. The pains and restraints of ill health, with which she was often and greatly afflicted, were endured with remarkable patience and composure. For several of the last years of her life, her indisposition was often exceedingly distressing, and immediate death was expected without alarm. The promises of the Gospel were her support and comfort. To the sick and afflicted, to the poor and ignorant, she was compassionate and readily afforded sympathy and assistance. Through her whole course, as a neighbour and friend, as a daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother, and a christian, her most intimate acquaintance saw much, very much to commend, and very little to censure. Her life has been such, as may well give her friends much satisfaction in the retrospect, and confidence that the happiness of the sincere Christian is hers. Her last words were employed in praise to God. Her faith, after diligently and carefully examining the Scriptures, was Unitarian and never failed, in long and distressing sickness and near approaches to death, to support and comfort her. *Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.*

Domestic Intelligence.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 12. The usual standing committees were announced as having been appointed by the chair.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr Staughton was elected.

Several petitions were presented and committed, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 13. The parts of the President's Message which relate to Foreign Affairs, to Commerce, the Judiciary, Public Lands, Post Offices, Pensions, Manufactures, Finances &c. &c. were referred to committees on those subjects.

Several petitions were presented. Mr Johnson's motion for a committee on the subject of imprisonment for debt, was passed after being so amended as to embrace also the subject of a Bankrupt law.

After some discussion on the subject of the Judiciary, a Confidential Message was received from the President, which occupied the Senate till they adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 14. Resolutions were passed referring to several parts of the President's Message, to appropriate committees, viz. What relates to Indian Affairs, to the Committee on that subject. What relates to the Post Office, to the Committee on the Post Office.

A resolution was submitted by Mr Seymour the purport of which was that that part of the President's Message, which relates to the organization of the Executive Departments be referred to a select Committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A great number of resolutions was submitted, which we shall notice more particularly when acted on. One of these resolutions relating to the Judiciary proposes an extension of the session of the Supreme Court, so that each cause may be decided in the term when it is commenced. It proposes also the extending the Circuit Courts to all the States, and also that inquiry be made how far it may be expedient to restrain the right of civil action, in the courts of the United States.

A bill from the other House, making appropriations for the compensation of the Members &c. was twice read and referred.

A resolution was submitted referring the subject of inventions, patents &c. to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution on the subject of extending the benefit of the Judicial system equally to all the states, was considered and agreed to. Three resolutions of Mr Holmes were agreed to, relating to the illegal introduction of goods from neighboring provinces,—and to the regulation of the coastwise trade.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr Loyd was then considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the navy be directed to cause to be laid before the Senate the proceedings and judgment of the Court of Inquiry in relation to the employment of the squadron under Commodore Porter, for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, and the transportation of specie, in vessels of the United States, during the years 1823 and 1824; and also the proceedings of the Court Martial in reference to the transactions at Foxardo.

The appointment of two select Committees was announced. One on the subject of Roads and Canals, and the other on abolishing imprisonment for debt, and on a system of bankruptcy.

Thursday Dec. 15. Several resolutions were submitted, which will be noticed when acted on.

A bill from the House relative to the compensation of members was passed with some amendments.

Mr Johnson's resolution on the subject of the Judiciary was discussed and agreed to. A resolution was also agreed to, asking information on the subject of the leases of the lead mines and salt springs.

A motion was made and passed for a committee of inquiry on the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the U. S.

After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 9. It was announced that the regular standing committees had been appointed by the Speaker.

Several petitions were presented.

A discussion took place relative to the assignment of some part of the President's Message.

The House proceeded to vote for a Chaplain. The Rev. Reuben Post was elected. Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 12. Several new committees were announced, and a large number of petitions was presented.

A bill making appropriations for the compensation of Members was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading

A resolution was agreed to, asking information respecting the trials of Com. Stewart and others.

Some discussion took place on the subject of the Judiciary. Various petitions were read and committed. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 13. Several bills and resolutions were read, which will be noticed when acted on.

Mr Webster offered a resolution by which it was proposed that there be two committees, viz. one on Revolutionary Pensions, and one on Revolutionary Claims—instead of one on Pensions. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Bailey of Mass. submitted several resolutions on the subject of Roads and Canals, which were read, committed, and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 14. Several petitions were presented, and resolutions offered, but no important business was finished. Adjourned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. On Wednesday meetings were held in this city, for the choice of three gentlemen as Aldermen for the present year. The following gentlemen were elected, viz. Messrs Edward H. Robbins, jr, Francis Jackson, and John F. Loring.

HAVERHILL, Dec. 17.

MERRIMACK CANAL. A meeting of the citizens of this place, held on Monday evening last, the Canal Committee submitted the report of the Engineer, and a handsome plan of his survey from Andover Ridge to the little river in this town. It establishes the practicability of the Canal; and the estimate of the expense falls short of the probable and almost certain advantages which will result from it. The whole fall from the head of Hunt's falls in Dracut, to high water mark in Haverhill, is ascertained to be nearly 42 feet, and will create a water power of great magnitude.

A resolution was passed to concur with the meeting held at Newburyport, in petitioning the Legislature to incorporate the *Merrimack Canal Bank*, and James H Duncan, Warner Whittier, Hiram Plummer, John Marsh, Isaac R. How, Nathan Webster and David How, jr. were chosen a Committee to confer with Committees of other towns in relation to the Canal. It is hoped the Legislature will not hesitate to grant the reasonable prayer of the petitioners, and we may expect soon to see the work commence under the best auspices.

There are now in the harbor of New York two sixty-four gun ships, recently built for the Colombian government, one at Philadelphia, and the other at the former place. They are completely equipped, and will sail in a few days for Colombia.

FIRES AT NEW-YORK. At New-York, on Thursday morning last, between 35 and 40 two-story houses, on a square bounded by Broome, Spring, Thompson and Sullivan Streets, were destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by a Carman going into a stable with a lighted candle, and raged more extensively by the wells and cisterns having little water. At length two lines of hose were extended, from a quarter to a half mile, to the North River, when the flames were soon extinguished. From 80 to 150 families were rendered houseless by the calamity. There was but little insurance on the property. The fire was as far from the commercial part of the city, as from State-street to the Neck, and the bells in the lower part of the town were not rung—and the people do not seem to have been aware of the ravages the conflagration was making. There appears to have been some difference among the sextons as to ringing the bells. In Boston the church doors and bell ropes are left so that any citizen can ring.

The same morning a tavern and grocery, at Bloomingdale, were burnt down. Insurance $7 or $8000. Fire supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. *Pal.*

THE WEATHER. The following statement, relative to the late cold weather, are gleaned from the papers.

ALBANY, Dec. 14. Yesterday was the coldest day experienced here since the 14th January, 1822; and we are told was more severe than any ever felt at this time of the year for the last twenty years.

State of the thermometer at the Albany Academy during part of the day.

7 o'clock	A. M.	6 degrees below zero.
10		3
12		2
2	P. M.	1

Wind West.

Several heavy teams crossed the river yesterday on the ice *D. Adv.*

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16. Tuesday of this week was the coldest day experienced here for the last four years. The thermometer was at 13 degrees below zero at 7, A. M. and at 4 below ten the same evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The weather, for the last forty-eight hours, has been the coldest experienced here for several years, and we do not recollect at any time such a degree of severity so early in the season. The thermometer yesterday morning at sunrise, was at two degrees below zero, which is a little colder than at any time in the winter of 1821–2, when the North river was crossed to Jersey city on the ice, and 8 or 10 degrees colder than the same thermometer indicated during the whole of last winter.

BREACH OF PROMISE. An interesting cause of this nature was tried before the court of common pleas in the county of Orange, held in Goshen last week, between Dorothy Ackinson Plaintiff, and Wm. Ellis defendant. The families on both sides are said to be respectable. The young man courted the plaintiff a long time, and at length under promise of marriage, seduced her. No attempt (says the Patriot) was made to injure the reputation of the young lady, the only defence set up by the defendant's counsel was, that he was under age at the time he made the promise; but the court decided against the admissibility of the evidence by which this was attempted to be proved—the counsel took exception to the decision, and attempted no further defence. The jury returned a verdict of *two thousand dollars* for the plaintiff, being the whole amount laid in the declaration. *Albany Argus.*

Washington, Dec. 15.

CIRCULATION OF INTELLIGENCE. Stepping into the city Post Office on Tuesday evening, and observing how large a number of free letters were put up in one mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to inquire how many such letters had been despatched from that office during the last week. The Chief Clerk took the trouble to add up the numbers which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th instant, and the aggregate really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior, especially during the Session. The whole number thus despatched during the week was *thirty three thousand eight hundred and twelve.* In the packing and wrapping up the mails about one hundred and twenty quires of large cartridge paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South, and the West, are received, assorted, and distributed, *daily*, at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week. *Int.*

Foreign Intelligence.

INVASION OF CUBA.

The following letter, says the Boston Statesman, is from an officer of note in the Naval service of Colombia, to his brother in Savannah.

CARTHAGENA, Oct. 1825.

I presume you have heard of the intended expedition fitted out at this place against the Island of Cuba, consisting of one 74, five frigates, six sloops of war, and a number of brigs, schooners, gun-boats, &c.—The number of troops will consist of from ten to twelve thousand, and it is generally believed, from the disaffected state of affairs and revolutionary disposition of the inhabitants, that we will find an easy conquest, at least, we are sanguine to that effect. All that prevents our departure is being obliged to wait for the arrival of the two frigates from New York, which are daily expected.

Thus you see I shall in a few days be again on the field of action. I had obtained a furlough, for the purpose of visiting the United States, when I received orders to proceed direct to Carthagena, at which place I arrived with the squadron from Puerto Cabello, to reunite with the squadron against Cuba. The operations of the squadron are to be directed by Gen. Leno Clementini, Com. Beluche and myself. As yet I do not know what ship I will be on board of, but expect I shall be given a preference to one of the new frigates, having understood that they will be superior to any vessel afloat, and equal in force to a 74, being inended to mount 64 guns of heavy calibre.

This expedition must cause great uneasiness to the wealthy inhabitants of that rich and beautiful Island, and I sincerely hope that they will not expose themselves to an useless and destructive warfare, for as soon as the banner of Colombia is unfurled on their shore, there will be thousands to join her standard daily—but should they not accede to our proposals, doubtless that rich and fertile country will be laid waste by the ravages of war.

There has just at this moment arrived a splendid 64 gun ship from Swedeland, sold to this government, with a compliment of six hundred men. She is a fine ship in appearance, and will augment our force greatly. We are momently expecting a frigate from England for this government, and we will be here some time yet before we sail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A valuable communication in relation to the aborigines, with some hints on foreign missions, was received too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next.

"Lay Preacher" will appear in our next. Further communications of the kind are respectively requested.

DEPOSITORIES OF THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, DAVID REED, General Agent.

Salem,	J. R. Buffum	*Hallowell*, (*M.*)	Glazier&Co.
Keene, (*N. H.*)	John Prentiss	*Charleston*, (*SC*)	M.L.Hurlbut
Brooklyn, (*Con.*)	Rev.S.J.May	*Concord*, (*N. H.*)	J. B. Moore

MARRIAGES.

In Brimfield, Capt. Jonas Blodget, an officer of the revolution, aged 83, to Mrs Hannah Bugbee, aged 77!

In Phipsburg, Maine, Mr Hartley Gove, merchant of Bath, of the firm of Mitchell & Gove, to Miss Evelina, daughter of Hon. Mark L. Hill.

In New-York, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Mr Charles L. Roberts, (of the house of Freeman, Cobb & Co. of this city,) to Miss Jane, daughter of the late John Cauldwell, Esq. of the former city.

In Plymouth, Mr Isaac Loring, of Plympton, to Miss Eliza Morton, of Plymouth—Mr Samuel T. Tisdale, merchant of New-York, to Miss Lucy B. Ellis, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Ellis, of Carver.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday Morning, Captain Josiah Higgins, aged 65, a hero of the Revolution.

On the morning of the 14th inst. Samuel Carey, only child of the late Rev. Samuel Cary of this city, aged 11 years.

In New York, on Wednesday evening last, Mr John Cathcart Sigourney, of the firm of Stone & Sigourney, and son of the late Andrew Sigourney, Esq. of Boston.

In Sandwich, Miss Abigail Dillingham, aged 32.

In Gloucester, Mrs Lydia Clark Marshall, aged 42.

In Milton, on Tuesday last, Mrs Elizabeth Swift, relict of the late John Swift, Esq.

In Dorchester, on Sunday last, John Gardner, Esq. aged 55.

Died in Wilton, N. H. 2d ult. Jeremiah Abbot, aged 82. He settled in that town 60 years ago, and was an industrious, honest, and pious man.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS.

IN THE PRESS, and will bepublished next week.

"Daily Devotions for a Family, with Occasional Prayers." This volume will be for sale at *Cumming, Hilliard & CO.* and at 81 Washington.—Price 75 cents in boards. dec. 24

IN the Press and will be published at 81, Washington-street next week,

"Prayers for the use of Families, with Forms for particular Occasions, and for individuals." Price 37 1-2 in boards.

BOOKS FOR CHILLREN.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published next week at 81, Washington street, Two New Books for Children. At the same place may be obtained an assortment of Books suitable for New-Year Presents. dec. 24.

ONE HUNDRED ARGUMENTS.

JUST published at the Depository of the American Unitarian Association, 81, Washington street, a new Tract, entitled "One Hundred Scriptural Arguments for the Unitarian Faith." Price 2 cents. dec. 24.

A PRESENT FOR NEW YEAR.

THIS day published by JAMES LORING, No. 2 Cornhill, Price 50 cents—*TALES OF THE BOWER, or REWARDS FOR DILIGENCE IN STUDY.*

This little volume contains nine separate entertaining narratives, each of which embodies a striking moral for the improvement of the opening intellect of children.

ALSO—Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children;—Religious Scenes;—Scenes in America, containing 78 plates;—Mrs Hofland's Decision and Patience;—Crocker's stories of England;—Little Flora;—Helen of the Glen;—Poetry without Fiction;—Little Henri;—Warning and Example, and several other new Books.

BOOKS FOR NEW-YEAR.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, Washington-st, have the following New Juvenile BOOKS, which they offer at liberal discounts by the dozen, or the hundred, namely;—

Poetry without Fiction; for children between the ages of three and seven; with the conversations of a mother with her children, intended to make the latter comprehend what they learn, and to convey such instruction as may arise out of each subject. 50 cts.

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New Tales for boys. By Madame Delafaye. 50 cts.

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Harry and Lucy concluded; being the last part of Early Lessons, by Maria Edgeworth, in three vols. $2,25.

Lights of Education; or Mr Hope and his Family; a narrative for young persons. By a Lady. An original work.—"It appears to us to be one of the most useful juvenile books extant, and ought to be put into the hands of every child that can read.*** In short, we never saw so interesting a book; a book so replete with the instructive and sweet, laid before the youthful reader."—*Ed. of Bal. Pat.*

Besides the above they have on hand of the last year's publications, the following;—

Belzoni's Travils in Egypt, with 24 engravings; designed for children—Daughter of a Genius, by Mrs Hofland—Esop in Rhyme, with 70 wood cuts, an amusing work, Congo in search of his Master, with 16 copperplates—Theodore, or the Crusaders, by Mrs Hofland—The Story Teller, a collection of entertaining tales—Original Poems for young persons—Stories worth telling, a fine collection—Short Stories for Little Folks The Portrait, or the History of Charles and Charlotte—The Rosebud, with 36 cuts—Rhymes for Nursery, 36 cuts—Hymns for Children, with appropriate text of Scripture to each—Marmaduke Multiply, colored cuts, in 4 parts—a large assortment of Dublin Juvenile Books at 25 cts each, and elegant London colored Books at 40 cts each—Pinnock's Catechisms, embellished with beautiful Portraits, an approved work—and a new collection of Toy Books at $1,25 per groce. dec. 17.

MR. LAMSON'S SERMON.

A SERMON, by the Rev. Alvan Lamson, of Dedham, entitled, "The Adaptation of Christianity," is just published and for sale at No. 81, Washington-street. dec. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.—By Bryant.

The melancholy days are come—the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear,
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the summer leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying wind, and to the rabbit's tread;
The robbin and the wren are flown—and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow, thro' all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the bright young flowers, that smiled beneath the feet,
Of hues so passing beautiful, and breath so passing sweet?
Alas, they all are in their graves—the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours;
The rain is falling on their graves—but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet they perished long ago,
And the brier rose, and the orchis, died amidst the summer's glow;
But on the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold Heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the blossoms never smiled again by upland glade or glen.

And now, when comes the calm mild day—as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side;
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was, that one like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers.

B.

FROM THE GLASGOW COURIER.

AFRICA—NIGER—FERNANDO PO.

Public curiosity is alive to learn the particulars of the important discovery made in the interior of Africa, by Captain now Major Clapperton. The silence which has hitherto been observed upon a subject of such national curiosity and interest, and about a journey of discovery undertaken at the national expense, and for the benefit of the nation, appears to be as unaccountable as it is unprecedented. When Captain Parry returned from his great discovery in the neighborhood of Baffin's Bay, the important and interesting result was quickly made known to the public, and the main fact disclosed, the public remained satisfied till the appearance of the volume, containing the details, enabled them to gratify their curiosity in following the track of the interesting voyagers. When, however, Capt. Clapperton returns from a journey which was expected to determine, and which we believe we may state has determined the geographical problem—the course and termination of the far famed and long sought river Niger, the discovery of which cannot fail to be attended with infinitely greater benefits to the human race than can possible flow from the other, then secrecy, it would appear, the most impenetrable, is to be observed, and the deepest silence maintained. Strange as this may appear to the public, to us who know something of the machinery which in the proper quarter withholds the information, it occasions no surprise whatever. On the contrary, this silence and secrecy is to us the strongest proof of the importance of the discoveries; and is moreover, in our opinion, the most conclusive evidence against the Eastern course of the Niger through Central Africa, to join the *Bahr-el-Abiad*, or Western Branch of the Egyptian Nile. Had this been ascertained to be the fact by Clapperton and by Denham, it would have been proclaimed to the world months ago, through the columns of all the periodical journals in Europe.

In the absence of the details and the result of the late journey of discovery into Northern Central Africa, from the proper channel, we are enabled, from a *sure source of information*, to lay before our readers the following important particulars regarding Clapperton's discovery. From the information which he obtained, he considers it *certain* that the mighty Niger terminates *in the Atlantic Ocean* in the Bights of Benin and Balfra. Sockatoo, the capital of a considerable State, and at which place he turned back, is situated in 12 deg. N. lat., and in about 7 deg. E. long., and upon a river which *flows West* by it, into the Joliba (the Niger) of Mr Park, distant about 30 miles from the city mentioned. The inhabitants of Sockatoo told Maj. Clapperton that they traded *up* the Joliba with Timbuctoo, and *down* it with the Europeans who frequented the sea coasts at the mouths of the river.—Upon turning to a map of Africa, the reader will perceive that Sockatoo is about 4000 miles from Timbuctoo; 350 miles from the mouth of the *Rio de Formosa*, very near Boussa, where Park lost his life, and within a short distance of the position, as nearly as it can be laid down, of the great city of Wassanah, mentioned to Capt. Riley by Sidi Hamet. We have heard of other particulars, but these are of minor importance, and sink into insignificance before the great point mentioned and determined.

It is with considerable satisfaction we are enabled also to state, that, by the activity and attention of the Colonial Office, Major Laing was furnished with an abstract of Major Clapperton's important discoveries to guide him in his researches and his journey, and that this abstract reached him a few days before he left Tripoli. He is by this time at or near Timbucto, and has taken with him four or five carpenters, blacks, from the United States of America, to assist in building a vessel (of sufficient strength to pass the rapids in safety) at Timbucto, in which he means to descend the Niger to the sea. The period of the year, and the state of his health, are such as to leave the most sanguine hopes of an early and complete success. It is calculated that he might be in the Bight of Benin by the month of March next; but taking into account the delay and difficulty of travelling in Africa, whether by land or water, we think this period too early.

It is only necessary to unfold a map of Africa, to perceive the commanding position of the Island of Fernando Po, and to appreciate its value, whether as a station to surpress the slave trade, or a point and fortress from which to commence and to protect all our future operations in Africa, whether these be commercial or political. It is besides a very healthy and fertile spot, and on this account alone ought to claim a decided preference over all our present ill chosen and sickly stations on the coast of Africa; but when we take into account the commanding geographical position, commanding alike for every purpose, Fernando Po sinks every other place on the coast of Africa into insignificance. No efforts of the Europeans can overcome the pestilential swamps and dens of disease which abound in Sierra Leone and the Gambia. From the neighborhood of the former (*Bulama*) came that fearful fever, called the *Yellow Fever*, which ravaged the West Indies and the United States with death. The terrific accounts lately received from Sierra Leone, show that these shores are not become more salubrious, and the fatal fever which the crew of his Majesty's ship Bann contracted there some time ago, and which neither medical skill nor change of climate could subdue, imperiously calls upon this country to remove her African head quarters to a spot more healthy. Nor is the state of matters better at the Gambia. The Cherub, Chaddock, (late Brownrigg,) which arrived at Cowes on Wednesday last, lost her master and all her crew in the river. Another master and crew were procured with difficulty to bring the vessel home. Let us leave these worthless places to the savages who surround them, and plant ourselves on the healthy spot which commands the trade of all Northern and Central Africa.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF BONAPARTE.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Soon after we find him (two days only) sending for his priest, Vignali. When he came, 'Abbé,' said he, 'do you know what *chambre-ardente* (a room in which dead bodies lie in state) is?' 'Yes, Sire.' 'Have you ever officiated in one?' 'Never, Sire.' 'You shall officiate in mine!' He then entered into the most minute detail on the subject, and gave the priest his instructions at considerable length. His face was animated and convulsive, and I was following with uneasiness the contraction of his features, when he observed in mine, I know not what, which displeased him. 'You are above those weaknesses,' said he; 'but what is to be done? I am neither a philosopher nor a physician. I believe in God, and am of the religion of my father. It is not every one who can be an Atheist.' Then turning again to the priest. 'I was born a *Catholic*, and will fulfil the duties prescribed by the Catholic religion, and receive the assistance it administers. You will say *mass* every day in the chapel, and will expose the holy sacrament during forty hours! After my death you will place your *altar* at my head in the room in which I shall lie in state; you will continue to say mass, and perform all the customary ceremonies, and will *not cease to do so*, until I am under ground.'" Dr A. then adds, "The Abbé withdrew, and I remained alone with Napoleon, who censured my supposed incredulity. 'How can you carry it so far?' said he, 'Can you not believe in a God, whose existence every thing proclaims, and in whom the greatest minds have believed?' 'But, Sire, I never doubted it. I was following the pulsation of the fever, and your Majesty thought you perceived in my features an expression which they had not.' 'You are a physician,' he replied, laughing; and then added, in an under tone, 'Those people have only to do with *matter*; they never believe any thing.'"

Not long after, Dr A. informs us, that one day "Napoleon spoke of *religious dissensions*, and the plan he had formed to reconcile all sects. Our reverses occurred too soon to allow him to carry that plan into execution; but he had at least reestablished religion, and that was a service, the results of which was incalculable." *To reconcile all sects* in France, or in any other part of Christendom, is an *Herculean* task, of which the Emperor was not apprised. Perhaps no man except himself would have thought of such a thing, and assuredly no other man would have been emboldened to attempt its accomplishment. That happy event must be reserved for better times. It is, indeed, no inconsiderable portion of what divines have denominated, *the Millenial glory!* In the mean time, it will be both the duty and the felicity of Catholic and Protestant, of Churchman and Dissenter, laying aside their repulsive peculiarities, to live together in peace, love and christian charity.

And now approaches the last awful scene. Two days previous to his death, Vignali, the priest, administered the *Viaticum* to the Emperor, who, on the 5th of May, 1821, thus affectingly breathed his last.—"*Head Army!* were the final words he uttered; he was in a state of delirium and insensibility. At 11, A. M., icy coldness of the extremities, and in a short time of the whole body, eye fixed, lips closed and contracted, breathing slow, deep sighs, piteous moans, convulsive movements, which ended by a loud and dismal shriek! I placed a blister on his chest and on each thigh, applied two large sinapisms on the soles of the feet, and fomentations on the abdomen, with a bottle filled with hot water. I also endeavored to refresh the Emperor's lips and mouth, by constantly moistening them with a mixture of common water, orange-water and sugar, but the passage was spasmodically closed; nothing was swallowed: all was vain! The intermittent breathing and mournful sound continued, accompanied by a violent agitation of the abdominal muscles; the eye-lids remained fixed, the eyes moved and fell back under the upper lids; the pulse sunk and rallied again. It was eleven minutes before six o'clock—Napoleon was about to breathe his last—a slight froth covered his lips—*he was no more!* Such is the end of human glory."

Dr A. proceeds to tell us, that "having finished the melancholly operation of dissection, I detached the heart and stomach, and put them into a silver vase, filled with spirits and wine. I afterwards connected the separate parts by a suture, washed the body, and made room for *the valet de chambre*, who dressed it as the Emperor was usually dressed during his life;—Drawers, white kerseymere breeches, white waistcoat, white cravat, and over that a black one, fastened behind with a buckle; the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the uniform of Colonel of the *Chasseurs de la Garde*, decorated with the Orders of the Legion of Honor, and of the Iron Crown boots, à lecuir, with small spurs, and, lastly a cocked hat!—Thus dressed, Napoleon, at a quarter before six, was removed from the drawing room into which the crowd immediately entered. The sheet and linen that had been used in the dissection of the body, were carried away, torn and distributed: they were stained with his blood, and every one wished to have a fragment of them! It had not been possible to embalm the body, the whiteness of which was really extraordinary. It was deposited upon one of thesmall tent beds, furnished with white curtains, as funeral hangings! The cloak of blue cloth which Napoleon had worn at the battle of Marengo served to cover him. The feet and hands were exposed to view, at his right side was his sword, and on his chest a crucifix! At some distance from his body was the silver vase, in which I had been obliged to deposit his heart and stomach.—Behind his head was an altar, at which the priest, habited in his surplice and stole, recited prayers! All the persons of his suite, officers and servants, dressed in mourning, were standing on his left. Dr Arnott watched over the corpse, which had been placed under his responsibility."

The Emperor was interred with military pomp, near a favorite fountain, agreeably to his own request, and the *weeping willow* overshadows his grave! This was stripped high as the hand could reach by the populace, immediately after his interment; such was their regard for his memory.

Nor will it be irrelevant to mention, that in the course of the last month, according to the public prints, *George the Fourth* planted, or permitted to be planted, in Kew Gardens, *a slip of the willow* that overshadows the grave of Bonaparte! This may prove the greatest vegetable curiosity in that far-famed botanical repository. It is a slender memorial of a man who once made kings to tremble on their thrones, and scattered dismay throughout the earth! Our gracious Monarch is of too noble a disposition *to war with the dead*. He had already erected at Rome a tomb to the memory of the Stuarts; for it has been well said, "The existence of such a monument diminishes nothing from the dignity of that throne, which, founded on the suffrages of a free people, may well afford to be generous to fallen tyranny."

From the preceding account it appears that Napoleon Bonaparte was neither *Atheist* nor *Deist*, but a *Catholic*, living and dying in the religion he was born and educated. His creed he took upon trust, having never examined it. In this he resembled the great majority, noble and ignoble of the christian world.—One praise he had, nor must it be withheld from him. However, he may have sinned against *civil liberty*, he never violated the fair form of religious freedom.—He had even planned the reconciliation of the sects!' And could he have achieved it, he would have deserved more glory than he ever acquired, though that is confessedly greater than has fallen to the lot of the monarchs either of ancient or modern times. It would have been a moral triumph, an unparralleled victory.

This truly great man reverenced the rights of conscience. Unlike his predecessors on the throne of France, he never wore the blood-stained garb of persecution. In his situation this is so unusual a thing that it should be lauded to its utmost extent. It is his redeeming quality. And by *the righteous and merciful Judge of all the earth*, it will not be forgotten in the day of retribution. The Stuarts and Bourbons have nothing of this kind to impart relief to the darkness that broods over their memory! Man is at best a mixed character. We must take our fellow-creatures as we find them. Even Hannah More remarks, in her recently-published work, *the Spirit of Prayer*, "Let us not look to any superior virtue, to any native strength of *our own*, but let us look with a lively gratitude to that *mercy of God* which has preserved us from temptations to which others have yielded.—Above all, let us look to that *persevering and restraining grace* which is withheld from none who ask it.—Without this all-powerful grace, Latimer might have led Bonner to the stake, with it, Bonner might have ascended the scaffold a martyr to true religion! Without this grace, Luther might have fattened on the sale of indulgences, and with it Leo the Tenth might have accomplished the blessed work of the Reformation."

With the *political* character of the Emperor of France I have no concern. On this topic individuals of the first discernment have been, and ever will be, divided. No doubt he was an instrument in the hands of the Supreme Being to accomplish much good, and, that good once effected, he fell like *a star* from the heavens to rise no more! The sins or aberrations of his public life were severely visited e'er he quitted this sublinary scene. Of the injustice and cruelty of his captivity he incessantly complained. Indeed, the mortifications he experienced, and the bodily pains he endured on *the rock of St Helena* were beyond conception. If aught of suffering on earth can expiate offences, *his* were expiated! But the mighty mind was not to be subdued. His passion of *ruling amid a blaze of military glory*, never forsook him, It played around his imagination, and revelled amidst the shattered fibres of his broken heart. He pursued the phantom till "the last gaudy color died!"

The invasion of Spain, and the expedition to Russia, were the proximate causes of his destruction.—Samson-like, he in his wrath tore down the pillars which upheld the vast fabric of his ambition, and perished beneath its ruins. *Death* alone, the universal conqueror, humbled its victim to the dust! His *life*, checquered beyond all example in the annals of biography, inculcates weighty lessons, whilst his dissolution, awfully terrific to those who witnessed it, sealed the tranquillity of nations, and perpetuated the repose of the world.

J. Evans.

COPY OF A PETITION,

From the Princess Ali Chan, in the East Indias, to Gov. General Hastings, in behalf of *her husband, whom the Governor had sentenced to death.*

[This petition is written in the most affecting strain, but was not granted.]

Most Mighty Sir. May the blessing of thy God ever wait on thee! May the sun of glory shine around thy head; and may the gates of plenty, honor, and happiness, be always open unto thee, and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days, may no grief disturb thy nights, may the pillows of peace kiss thy cheeks, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly things, and the curtain of death gently closes the last sleep of existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its departure. O hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant. Spare, O, spare the father of my children, my husband, my all that is dear. Consider, O Mighty Sir, that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the plains of Indoostan, reaped their havest in quiet, enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O think, that the God whom thou worshippest delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thine own commandment: Thou shalt not kill, and obey the order of Heaven. Give me back my Almas Ali-chan, and take all our wealth, strip us of our jewels and precious stones, of our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband. Innocence is sealed on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows from his heart. Let us go wandering through the deserts, let us become tillers and laborers in those delightful spots, in which we once were Lords and Masters, but spare! O Mighty Sir, his life. Let not the instrument of death be filled up against him, for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude, thou hast them at present by force. We will remember thee in our prayers, and forget them. My children beseech for the author of their existence, by that humanity which we have been told glows in the breast of European loveliness, by the tender mercies of Englishmen, by the honor, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feeling so dear to her, the miserable wife of this prisoner, who beseeches thee to save her husband's life, and restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee, thy country will thank thee, and she, now petitioning, will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayers of thy most humble vassal.

Almas Ali-chan.

The annexed letter from *Washington* to *Madame de La Fayette*, at a period of her darkest distress, when her husband was a captive, and she a wanderer, has been sent to us for publication, by a lady, in whose possession it has fallen. It is the original letter from which we print. If aught were yet to be added to the name of Washington, an additional claim to the admiration and love of mankind might be found in the delicacy with which a gratuity is here represented as the payment of a debt. *N. Y. American.*

Philadelphia, 31st Jan. 1793.

Madam—If I had words to convey to you an adequate idea of my feelings on the present situation of Mr de la Fayette, this letter would appear to you in a different garb. The sole object in writing to you now, is to inform you that I have deposited in the hands of Mr Nicholas Van Staphorst, of Amsterdam, two thousand three hundred and ten guilders, Holland currency, equal to two hundred guineas, subject to your orders.

This sum is, I am certain, the least I am indebted for services rendered me by Mr de la Fayette, of which I have never yet received the account. I could add much, but *it is best*, perhaps, that I should say little on the subject. Your goodness will supply my deficiency.

The uncertainty of your situation (after all the enquiries I have made) has accasioned a delay in this address and remittance, and even now, the measure adopted is more the effect of a desire to find where you are, than from any knowledge I have obtained of your residence.

At all times, and under all circumstances, you and yours will possess the affectionate regard of him who has the honor to be, your most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE following Medical Books, some new, and some second-handed, are for sale at this office.

Brera on Worms. This is a practical work of great value, embracing the natural history of such worms as inhabit the human body, the diseases they produce, and the cure of these diseases.
Dr Coffin's Dissertation on Medical Education, and on the medical profession,
On the Dangers and Duties of Sepulture.
Kiel's Anatomy.
Monroe's Do.
Boerhaave's Academical Lectures 6 vols.
Pott's Surgery 2 vols,
Bell on Ulcers.
Chaptal's Chemistry.
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vols.
Cutbush Observations.
Hosack's Practical Nosology.
Townsend's Guide to Health 2 vols.
Smith on the Nerves.
Med. Repository 5 vols. and 17 numbers.
Coxes, Dispensatory new.
Edinburgh Do.
Gallup on Epidemus.
Mann's Med. Sketches.
N. England Journal of Med. Surgery 8 vols. and 8 Nos.
Jackson on Fevers.
Hamilton's Female Physician.
Smellie's Medwifery 3 vols. with Plates,
Thacher on Hydrophobia.
Wallis on Diseases.
Mass. Med. Communications 2 vols. and 3 Nos.
Thomas' Family Physician.
Scott on the Gout.
Beddoes' Med. Observations.
Swans Sydenham.
Fordyces Practice.
Phamacopoia New York Hospital.
Moor's Sketches.
Rushes' Med. Enquiries 2 vols.
Wyllich on Diet and Regimen 2 vols.
Whytt's Phisiological Essays.
Whytts Med. Observations.
Saunders an the Liver
Bistot on the Diseases of sydentary persons.
Mead on poisons.
Hooper's Med. Dictionary.
Orton's Expositions 6 vols.
☞ Also, Parr's Medical Dictionary handsomely bound in calf.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

FOR sale by Munroe & Francis, No. 128 Washington-street, and at this office, a complete assortment of the tracts of the Publishing Fund; several of these cheap and valuable publications, which were out of print, have received new editions during the past season, and may be had, in volumes bound in boards, or singly at low prices.

MEMOIR OF REV. B. GOODIER.

FOR sale at 81 Washington St (up stairs) Memoir of Rev. Benjamin Goodier, from the Christian Examiner.
Nov. 26.

FAMILY PRAYER BOOK.

FOR sale at *Cummings Hilliards & Co.* and at 81 Washington-st Brooks' Prayers.